THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1892. WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth St. Telephone Calls. Business Office.......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. Daily only, one month.....\$.70 Daily only, three months...... 2.00 Sunday only, one year..... 2.00 WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Sunday, single copy. 5 cts
Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier....... 20 cts WEEKLY.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a one cent postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-companied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard

NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House.

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vinestreet LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

THE suggestion of a political convention that all prominent questions discussed be submitted to 'the people for decision by vote seems to ignore the fact that the people must have a day now and then to earn a liftle bread.

DURING the twelve months closing on April 30, 176 national banks were added to the number previously in existence, having a capital of \$17,130,000. The most of these new banks have been located in the West, not to increase circulation, but to facilitate business.

THE Democratic press throughout the South takes great delight in declaring that the Twelfth Indiana district instructs against Harrison. As a matter of fact, that district instructed for Harrison in the convention called to elect delegates to the national convention.

THE Marion (Ind.) Chronicle says that Mr. Peter G. Finn, a wealthy citizen of that place, has given \$10,000 to erect a city library building. Only one citizen of Indianapolis has ever done as much as that for this city, and we are waiting patiently for somebody to imitate his example.

THE colonel of those Canadian militiamen who insulted the American flag made haste to go to the American consul and apologize, and to say that no officer sympathized with the outrage. Still, there is no reason to believe that Canada is yearning to become a part of the United States.

"Is the Methodist itinerancy to go?" asks the editor of an Eastern paper. If he knew much of the spirit of Methodism he would not be asking such absurd questions. Methodism without its special feature of itinerancy would bear about the same relation to Methodism that "Hamlet" with the part of Hamlet erased would bear to the play as Shakspeare wrote it.

THE oration incident to Memorial day will be delivered in Tomlinson Hall on Monday evening by ex-Congressman Johnston, of Rockville, and every man and woman who believes that the proper observation of the day will tend to develop the spirit of patriotism should be present. They will hear the opinions of a patriotic man expressed in the full spirit of conviction. There will be appropriate music.

In the discussion in the Omaha General Conference over the question of admitting female delegates, Rev. Dr. Field, of Philadelphia, advanced the remarkable argument that such admission would drive the young men and boys out of the church. The presence of women in social and religious gatherings generally has not been observed to have this terrifying effect upon young men and boys, but quite the reverse, What is the matter with the young men of Dr. Field's acquaintance, or what are the women like in Philadelphia, any-

THE necessity of automatic carcouplers, which President Harrison has urged in his messages, is now urged by magazines and public men. The single fact that, of 749,301 railroad employes, 8.451 were killed and 22,396 injured during the twelve months ending June 30, 1890, is an unanswerable argument for a change. When it is further considered that 1,459 of the deaths and 13,-172 of the injuries are confined to 153,235 employes directly engaged in the handling of trains, or one death for every 105 men and one injury for every twelve. the urgency of the suggestion which the President has made in three messages is apparent.

PRESIDENT HYDE, of Bowdoin College, in Maine, startles the country with an article in the May Forum entitled "Impending Paganism in New England." He attributes the cause to too many small churches, to the lack of vitality in the theology taught, and like causes. Of course, Dr. Hvde speaks rather of rural and village New England, and of towns which have three or four weak churches where one strong one could live. It is hoped, however, that it is not coming to paganism in New England. and that the time when the Macedonian cry is raised for the West to send missionaries to New England to break the power of heathenism is far away.

THE first fruits of admitting women to representation in religious bodies have ripened already. Only two days ago the Methodist Protestants, in session at Westminster, Md., voted to admit | public sentiment turned against slavery. two women who had been elected by their local conferences to serve as delegates. The next action reported from and the Murphys, so the one person who had been elected by their local conferences to serve as delegates.

A New Count.

A New Count.

A New Count.

Speaking of heredity, here is a queer thing which comes to the Listener's mind:

When angry count ten before you with that of one of the most beautiful and It is well known that the photographic speak. When very angry count the cost.

that body is that the word "obey" has been stricken from the marriage service. The women delegates, it is hardly necessary to say, voted for the change. The Methodist Protestant Church is not strong in numbers, but if this action had been taken by the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Omaha its effect would have been far-reaching. Some of the excellent brethren of that conference who helped to side-track the woman question will shudder at the mighthave-been when they hear what Methodist Protestants have done.

THE GREATER MISSION OF MEMORIAL DAY.

In an address a few evenings since

Gen. Lew Wallace set forth the danger

which lurks in a sentiment that the future welfare of the Nation makes it necessary to say as little as possible in history and to set up as few mementoes as possible to recall the terrible war which for four years convulsed this country to establish the idea of nationality. The warning is a timely one. It is essential to the future stability of the Republic that future generations should understand the issues involved in that struggle, the magnitude of the war and the patriotism of the people, to the end that it may be understood for all time that the masses of the Republic can be relied upon to maintain the government of the United States. Such truthful and full relation of the facts of history need not reflect upon the masses in the South. Until the leaders precipitated war by assailing Fort Sumter, a clear majority of the people of the South, except in South Carolina, Louisiana and one or two other States, was against secession. If it were otherwise the men in the North who believe that the truth about that great crisis in the -life of the Nation should not be forgotten, do not propose that the history of that period shall be devoted to the denunciation of the Southern people who were led to fight against the Nation and its government. What they propose to emphasize is the vastness of the struggle, the patriotism and endurance of the masses in the North, and the infinite importance of the result upon civilization and human progress, and that the fate of the rebellion shall be a warning. They propose, further, that the issues involved shall not be lost sight of and that the recent attempts of Southern writers to make it appear that the rebellion was not the result of a failure to make slavery national, but to maintain the principle of popular self-government in the States shall not prevail. Already a timid sentimentalism has condensed the history of the war for the Union into a space no greater than is given to the Mexican war in some of the histories which are prepared for public schools, while the treatment of the subject is so colorless that a generation hence the child whose greatgrandfather was a Union soldier will be left in doubt whether or not Jefferson Davis was not as great a character as Abraham Lincoln. The greater mission of Memorial day is to see that the importance of the war for the Union is not lost sight of, that the value of the priceless heritage which the establishment and preservation of this governmenthas involved shall be impressed upon the minds of those to whom those years of blood and agony are history. To that end the exercises of Memorial day should be directed.

In this connection it may be added that, upon mature reflection, those people who thought with General Wallace. during the war, ande who yet recall the patriotic devotion of the majority in Indiana during the war years, will conclude with him that Indiana was great enough in that struggle to have a monument devoted entirely to that period. But one State sent as large a percentage of its sons into the Union armies as did Indiana. Wherever her name was borne upon a battle-flag it was carried in the front line. These proud facts the Indiana soldiers' monument should teach and emphasize in all the years to come. To place other historical characters about the monument will tend to confuse and to detract from the importance of the event which the monument is designed to enforce. To surround it with the statues of men of other times will lead the visitor to infer that Indiana did not do enough and had not enough of personality in the war to round out the State memorial of that period. The purpose of the monument is to tell the proud story of Indiana in the greatest of all national crises, and if the source and inspiration of that story is to be told in statuary, let the enlisted man, standing at "ready," be the figure

A PERVERSION OF HISTORY. With every passing year the public sentiment against the use of intoxicants gathers strength in society. Fewer people use them as beverages, and a smaller number of those who do fail into habitual intemperance. This is not due to law nor to the Prohibition party. for it cannot point to any practical work to promote temperance. They do not even hold temperance meetings in which the evils of the drink habit are set forth. On the contrary, they denounce the work of such men as Francis Murphy. Among the Prohibitionists there are well-meaning men, but more who are simply malignant, disappointed politicians whose only desire is to defeat the Republican party. They claim that they stand in the same relation to temperance as did the old Abolition ists to anti-slavery. While not admitting that they are moved, for the most part, by the same devotion as were the Abolitionists, the course they are pursuing is doing no more for temperance reform than did the zealous Abolitionists for the freedom of the slave. They did not affect public opinion because they were so violent in their denunciation of those who did not agree with them. For more than twenty years they assailed slavery and those who did not agree with them. It was not until the slave power amazed the country by demanding the right to extend slavery that public opinion was aroused and district. It is so returned in the Senti-

did the most to awaken the public conscience to the outrage of human bondage was Harriet Beecher Stowe with her great work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In six months she wrought a revolution in public sentiment in the North, where for twenty years the only effect of the Liberty party had been to elect the proslavery Polk for President over Henry Clay and to give the pro-slavery power a greater influence in national affairs. Mention is made of these matters because the political Prohibitionists claim that they are following in the footsteps of the Abolition agitators with their Liberty party, who, in time, gave the Nation freedom. Good men as were those Abolition leaders, they did no such thing. Neither are those who claim their precedent to sustain their third-partyism doing anything to promote the real cause of temperance. In fact, in States like New York the liquor-dealers regard the Prohibition party as their most potent and timely ally.

THE ATTACK ON DR. BRIGGS.

To speak of a church conference, or a synod, or a general assembly as a religious body is something of a misuse of terms, as it is with church government and church politics that they have directly to do rather than with piety or godliness. It is, of course, the theory that the proceedings of these gatherings are all with a view to the promotion of true religion, but as a matter of fact this ultimate purpose seems to be greatly obscured in many instances. The Presbyterian General Assembly at Portland, for example, has already consumed a great deal of time in the discussion of the Briggs case, and the prospect is that the larger part of its session is likely to be tak en up with the matter. Dr. Briggs construed a point of Presbyterian doctrine in a more liberal way than his conservative ministerial brethren thought proper, and they show a determination to turn him out into outer darkness therefor. What that point of doctrine is, and in which way Dr. Briggs's construction differed from the accepted rendering, probably not one Presbyterian in five thousand can tell, and the other 4,999, knowing that the chances of salvation are not imperiled by what Briggs or any other man may say, do not care. It is charitable to believe that the reverend gentlemen engaged in the prosecution of Dr. Briggs are honestly convinced that the fathers of the church were infallible, their interpretation of the Scriptures correct beyond dispute, that the Westminster Confession of Faith is a sacred instrument, and that the cause of Christ is aided by casting out with stern rebuke and stigma of disgrace all who, in the light of advanced intelligence, venture to suggest a different meaning for any point. But whatever the members of the assembly may think, the outside world is likely to have a different opinion and to look with irreverent eyes upon an assemblage of ministerial brethren anxious to cast discredit upon a learned associate, although not one of them dare aver that his Christianity is other than the purest or the honesty of his motives open to suspicion. To mecomplish the overthrow of Briggs may tend to encourage piety, but the result is such a remote possibility that the scoffers will continue to deride and a multitude of observers, anxious to know the right, to doubt the wisdom of ecclesiastical methods.

NEGATIVE WORK IN CHURCH AFFAIRS.

In the Methodist General Conference there was a vast amount of church politics that, to disinterested spectators and in the language of Joseph Cook, did not seem to "make for holiness." Various changes and reforms that many members of the church were anxious for failed of accomplishment and by methods that, in a convention of politicians or business men would have savored of trickery. The conference is, indeed, more likely to be known for the measures it defeated than for those it passed. It failed to make any new bishops, to do away with the five-year limit, to advance a step further toward union with the church South, to curtail the power of the bishops, save in one or two minor matters, to order an investigation of the management of the "Book Concern" (dreadful name!); the revision of laws was indefinitely postponed, action on the question of providing for equal lay and ministerial representation was temporarily evaded by referring it to the annual conferences, and the "woman question" was disposed of in the same way. The proceedings in regard to the latter issue were of a character to make the General Conference and the church ridiculous in the eyes of the world. The annual conferences had voted once and given a majority in favor of admitting women to the General Conference as lay delegates. Instead of taking direct action upon this, a quibble was resorted to and the annual conferences are asked to vote upon the definition of the word "laymen" between now and 1896, and if by a two-thirds vote it is decided that it includes women the General Conference will consider the subject again. Inasmuch as the term "laity" is defined in all the lexicons as the church membership the ministers of the denomination have either to decide that the word has different meaning in the Methodist vocabulary and thereby make themselves laughing stock, or they must stand by the authorities and vote again for the women as the majority did before. This trick for the sake of securing delay was unworthy of the representatives of a great church and is certain to cause deserved criticism that might have been avoided, with benefit to all concerned. by a little fair dealing. The opponents of the women are certain to suffer defeat sooner or later, and they would have gained in the estimation of the public by submitting to the inevitable and coming down gracefully.

EVERY day new instances are cited to prove that the Sentinel's array of tax figures are a snare and a delusion. Howard is a Republican county in the gas nel list. By the Sentinel's figures the

total as \$151,283.59 in 1891 and \$173,190.43 in 1892. This is not a large discrepancy, but enough to fix a suspicion of carelessness upon the figure-manipulators of the Sentinel. The Sentinel goes on to say that the total increase of the State tax is \$15,248.39, leaving its readers to infer that local taxes are responsible for the remainder of the increase of the tax of 1892 over 1891 (\$21,888.16)that is, \$6 639.77. The Gazette-Tribune gives the figures of the State tax paid for the first half of the year, which show that Howard county paid \$13,-526.88 more for the first half year of 1892 than it did for the half year of 1891, and that the State tax of this year is more than double that of last. The local taxes in this Republican county, instead of being made higher to injure the Democratic party, as the Sentinel has asserted, are lower in the aggregate this year than last, the total assessment for the first half of 1892 being \$66,517.82, against \$67,974.12 for the corresponding period of 1891-a decrease of \$1,456.30 for six months. And yet, by the Sentinel's figures, it is made to appear that local taxes were increased \$6,639.77. Not only is Democracy a tax, but it is, in the words of the late Horace Greeley, a liar.

THE San Francisco branch of the Salvation Army has about completed arrange ments to disseminate salvation on horseback. A force of ten mounted men is to be sent through California on a preaching tour of eight hundred miles. The squad will be called the Hallelujah Cavalry and will be commanded by a major in the Salvation Army. They will be dressed in a picturesque uniform and will camp out on their journey. The two leading riders will bear lances, from the tops of which will flutter the colors of the United States and the Salvation Army. The rear of the cavalcade will be brought up by a light two-horse wagon that will carry the camping outfit, musical instruments, baggage and ammunition in the shape of tracts, singing books, etc. There will be ten brass instruments which the company will play entering towns, riding two and two; and also banjos, guitars, tambourines and an organ for "dismounted music." Altogether this promises to be a unique departure in the way of proselyting efforts.

THE New York Legislature has passed an act which has become a law, making it a misdemeaner, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for any person in the city of New York to throw paper or garbage in the streets, to throw banana skins on the pavements, to scatter hav and straw, to unpack goods in the streets, or to empty cuspidors and bar-room refuse in the streets. The superintendent of police has instructed the force to enforce the law. To a question what would be done with a person who should throw a newspaper or banana skin on the pavement, the superintendent re-

If he does it inadvertently he would hardly be arrested for the first offense. It is the person who does that sort of thing persistently who will be punished. A man, for example, buys a bapana, and throws the skin into the street. Another does the same, and before long the pavement in the vicinity of the banana stand at which these purchases are made is littered with the rubbish. To a reasonable extent the proprietor of that stand will be held responsible for that

condition of things. Now that New York city has undertaken to abate the banana-skin nuisance, it will be

in order for other cities to do so. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

More Information. Tommy-Paw, what does the paper mean by calling a man a well-known character? Mr. Figg-Oh, that means he hasn't any.

At the Opera. She-What a classic, fine-cut face that baritone

He-By jove! His whiskers do look that way, now, don't they?

Far from It. Stranger-Excuse me, but you are not a Keeley

graduate, are you? Mudge-Graduate? Why, man, I haven't got past the preparatory course yet.

His Objection, "Why don't you come to America, Fritz, where one man is as good as another!"

"Yah, vere one man is so good as anodder and von woman was so goot as both of dem. Guess

The Young Idea. Teacher-Johnny, you may define the word

Johnny-Yes'm. It means to come to light. "Now make a sentence containing the word." "Yes'm. A-a owl transpires on our barn 'most every night."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A DENTIST in Boston is about to examine the teeth of one thousand schoolchildren to ascertain if there is anything new to learn about the teeth of the human THE question of woman's rights seems to

be making beadway in Chicago. An entry made on the Palmer House register last Thursday was "Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett and husband. THE shortest will on record was recently

made by the late Franc B. Wilkie, a wellknown newspaper man in Chicago. All it contains is this: "I give everything to my wife, Millie W. Wilkie." "FATHER seldom thinks aloud, you

know," is the neat reply credited to Count Herbert Bismarck when asked recently if his father thought of taking part in certain parliamentary debates. MR. E. V. DEBOISSIERE, a French citizen of Williamsburg, Kan., has donated all his

real and personal property, amounting to nearly \$150,000, to a board of trustees to found an Odd-fellows' orphans' home. THE Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, son of the heir to the throne, is said

to find his greatest pleasure in the useful

function of running a locomotive, and brings his train in on good time and in DEAD men's shoes are very often surprises, but probably none more so than the legacies of the late Horace Daniels, of New London, who bequeathed \$400,000 to his

the property is. A TRAVELER abroad of experience says that if you wish to send a friend in Europe a gift of something peculiarly American, maple sugar, old-fashioued molasses candy or peanuts (raw, of course), will be acceptable, as these toothsome delicacies are unknown in benighted foreign lands.

friends, and now they cannot find where

THE King of Stam, who is said to possess one of the finest collections of diamonds in the world, recently sent an agent to Paris to sell some of his best gems. Foreign papers say that his Majesty has decided to build a beautiful crystal palace, and to purchase a magnificent yacht, and wishes to raise money for the purpose.

APROPOS of the engagement of Count Herbert Bismarck to the Countess Margaret Hoyos, the Pall Mall Gazette save: "Ever since he came to man's estate there have been again and again rumors of his engagement and approaching marriage. Now it was the fair daughter of some unimportant German princeling; then a jump was made to a royal highness very near the German throne; again there was weeping

aristocratic ladies of this country?" Although forty-three years of age, Count Herbert scrupulously obtained his parents' consent before formally concluding his present engagement.

CARMEN SYLVA is not recovering her health as rapidly as was hoped. She has suffered so much lately, in fact, that it is said she will be unable to spend the summer at Salzburg. The doctors have given orders forbidding her to engage in any intellectual labor whatever. The unfortu-nate woman has been afflicted with severe cramps, and has also suffered from ballucinations. It is possible that she will never be strong again.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is not easily disconcerted on state occasions, but they do say that when Hassan Ben Ali, the world's fair commissioner from Morocco, in an interview at the White House, last week, prostrated himself in true Oriental style, and refused to rise until the President had left the room, General Harrison hardly knew how to deal with his visitor. He is not accustomed to address words of welcome to the floor.

THAT ten-year-old Crown Prince of Germany, who has just been made a lieutenant in the Prussian army, is not regarded in England as any too robust a child. While in that country last year with his mother, he appeared pale and thin, though intelligent, and inclined to nervousness. "He is quick, clever, strong-willed, not to say, obstinate," says the Pall Mail Gazette; "and a few more years in the nursery would, from the physical point of view, be of immense advantage, while the excitement and strain of publicity, from which henceforth there is no escape for him, may do him serious harm.

MRS. L. M. NEWMAN has just returned to her home at Chippewa Falls from New York where a division of Miss Abbott's property was made, she receiving \$5,000 in cash, all of the singer's music, and other valuable souvenirs. Mrs. Newman was for ten years, with occasional brief interruptions, says the Chippewa Falls Independent, the companion of Miss Abbott, and it was in her arms that the singer died. In the list of souvenirs which became the property of Mrs. Newman by virtue of Miss Abbott's will is a lot of gold and copper coins from Cyprus, Phoenicia, Syria, Greece and Egypt,

the value of which cannot be estimated. THE ex-Empress Engente goes daily to pray in the mortuary chapel near her present home, Farnsborough Hall. There is an altar, before which a monk says mass, with only one mortal auditor. Every one else is excluded while the unhappy wife and mother is within. An arm-chair is placed at the foot of each of the two sarcophagi, wherein lie the remains of Napoleon III and the Prince Imperial, and, first in one and then in the other, the Empress often sits alone in prayer. Both tombs are decorated with floral wreaths and scattered flowers. Of the latter violets are the most numerous, and some of these are taken away as mementoes by the visitors who are admitted when the Empress has gone. WHUY NOT?

There was a small urchin named Guy, Who had eaten too much apple-puy. He'd groan and he'd suy, And out loud he would cruy, "O Goodness, I know I shall duy!" -8t. Nicholas.

MAN IS A ROBBER. "Just one little good-night kiss," he said, But before he wandered home He took enough kisses to last ahead For a couple of years to come. -New York Herald.

THE PATHOS OF LAUGHTER.

A Merry Manner Not Always an Indication of a Light Heart. There are a few worn-out traditions in

this world of ours which it is about time the world discarded. One of them is that a merry, careless manner can only belong to a shallow mind, and a demure one always covers depth of thought and feeling. There never was a greater mistake. quiet demeanor may be quiet because nothing rages underneath to disturb its smooth serenity. And an unconcerned bearing is often a cloak to conceal real passion and earnestness. Sometimes "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh"-

There are people-perhaps not many, but there are some-to whom it is actually painful to reveal their inward enthusiasms. This may be owing to disposition or to education, perhaps to both. And to such the assumption of an indifferent or a lively manner may offer the best protection to their real self. And in their gread at having this real self discovered they will often turn the disguise into a caricature, exaggerating the laughter and making the foolish speeches more reckless, doing violence in every way to the emotions they are striving to cover.

There are such natures. Sometimes they go through life without unmasking. Sometimes, "shutin," they find their only growth toward the light which comes from above. Sometimes they reveal themselves to one or two souls, and are content with that much of sympathy and appreciation. To the world they show ever the same smiling front, and perhaps go down to the grave misunderstood by their nearest friend.

And it sometimes comes to men or women who possess natures like this-is such a nature a blessing or a curse!—it sometimes happens that while their hearts are torn with anguish and their souls are passing through fire, that then their laughter becomes the lightest and their words the wittiest. No one perceives the tears under such laughter. Yet, perhaps, they are contented. And none can say such natures are impossible. Some people have them.

A Person to Be Envied. The Critic

To be heartily envied is that person who subscribes for one magazine and only one. and when it reaches him is able to sit down in an easy chair by the window or under the light of a steady-burning lamp, and slowly read its pages. There is rare enjoyment in that. One who glances through all the magazines and reads none of them knows nothing of the pleasure that falls to the lot of the person who waits eagerly every month for the arrival of "the magazine." To the latter that arrival is an event. He cuts the pages in a leisurely way. and reads everything from first to last, and very likely when an article strikes him with particular force-whether favorably or unpleasantly—he sits down and writes an eight-page letter to the editor, setting forth in full his pleasure or annoyance. With the posting of this letter he feels that he has done his duty, and he is more than repaid if he receives a reply. To so many of us the coming of the magazines is not an event but merely an episode. We look at the pictures, run our eyes over the table of contents, say to ourselves that this one is dull this month and the other more interesting than usual, read an article here and there, and think no more about it.

Society Note from Kansas. Atchison Globe

Men should go early to a party, even if they have to go before supper and sit in the parlor all alone while the hostess is dressing. If a man is late he is taken around a circle of about forty people and introduced to every one of them, and there is nothing more awkward than a man when he tries to bow. Every one in the room stops talking and stares at him, and if there are any sixteen-year-old girls present he can hear a suppressed giggle when he is trying his best to be graceful. A man is never graceful except when he is sawing wood or hammering a nail, and society should not expect lim to bow like a woman who has spent years learning how to handle her feet and bands.

Remarkable if True. New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Woman Suffragists are said to be entirely different from other woman's organizatious in one most remarkable respect. They never gossip. At their meetings all is good feeling toward each other, and all women who are in sympathy with the movement are received as sisters, and are given the quality which is implied by sisterhood. From the source which supplied this information comes also the hint that with other women's clubs it is often quite different; that little gossipings are not unknown and that heart burnings are common. If the Woman Suffragists are really non-gossipers there must be a mighty lot in the woman suffrage movement.

The Camera as a Detective.

camera is keener in fdistinguishing things than the human eve. The case is wellknown of the photographer who took a picture of a woman who appeared to be in good health, and whose skin seemed perfectly normal to the eyes of those who met her. But in the photographic negative there were a lot of queer spots or freekles upon the face which the photographer could not account for: they were not due to anything in the process of taking the picture. and they did not appear to be in the sitter's face; but in twenty-four hours the woman came down with small-pox, and it turned out that the camera had detected the spots in the skin, which no eye could as yet perceive. Well, the case to which the Listener refers is one in which, so to speak, the camera has detected a kind of moral spotting on a human face. A person whose parents on both sides had been very bad in various ways, and who, under the laws of heredity, was thoroughly entitled to be bad too, was, on the contrary, very exemplary and thoroughly well behaved. Furthermore, this person was handsome and noble of feature, and gentle and winning in tacial expression. All who saw the face were at once prepossessed by it. But whenever this person was photographed, something cruel and criminal was sure to be revealed in the picture. If one had been an expert in criminal neurology, if there is any such science, he might have said, when asked to give an opinion of the character of the subject from the photograph. "This person is a forger or embezzler on a large scale, with a strong tendency toward counterfeiting, and a perceptible leaning in the direction of homicide." All the vices of the person's ancestors seemed to be re-

WELL-PAID OFFICIALS.

vealed in the photograph.

Railroad Men Who Are Given Small Fortunes for Their Services. Atlanta Constitution.

Railroad officials are better paid than any other set of salaried men. President Milton M. Smith, of the Louisville & Nashville, refused \$35,000 a year from the Richmond & Danville, so he must get a handsome salary.

S. M. Fetton asked \$50,000 a year salary when he left the Erie to take the presidency of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgis, and he required a written contract for five years, too. The company gave it, and although he has been superseded and is but a vice-president now, he gets \$50,000 a year, and has three years longer on that contract. The Richmond Terminal would have

given either Henry or Albert Fink \$50,000 a year to take the presidency under the proposed reorganization scheme. The best paid general managers in this part of the country get \$20,000 a year. Such systems as the Richmond & Danville and the East Tennessee pay that. The Central and roads of its class pay a general manager say \$10,000 a year. A little road of a nundred miles will not pay more than \$3,000 a year to a general manager, for less ability is required to run it.

Traffic managers are well paid, and deservedly so. They make the money. You will find plenty of men who do not believe in traffic managers and say that they are "fifth wheels," and all that, but if it were not for the fifth wheel the wagon would upset in turning around short. In pursuit of traffic the railroad wagon does not always have a big field to turn around in, but often has to take short cuts and make sharp Traffic managers get \$6,000 or \$3,000 a year

up to \$20,000-that is in the Southern country. In the North and West they average about the same, but there are exceptional cases, perhaps, where more is paid, although it is doubtful if any lines pay better than the large Southern systems Superintendents, general freight agents

and general passenger agents get from \$3,000 to \$8,000 a year, according to the size of the system and its business.

Mussel Hunting.

The stream of Clifty is just now being cleaned of all the mussels in it. This is a new thing in this locality. Heretofore it has been thought that this species of shell tish was of little value. The sheils are now extensively used in the manufacture of buttons. A factory at Anderson has as many as fifty mussel-gatherers in this State at the present time. The manner of taking these mussels from

the streams is by means of a hook very similar to one used for taking oysters, but smaller. The men, wearing high rubber boots, wade into the stream, fish up the mussel and with a peculiarly shaped knife open the shell, kill the mussel and toss it near the shore, where it is left. In a few days the fish and turtles in the stream eat the mussel, and then the shells are gathered and shipped to Anderson.

The gatherer receives a penny for each shell. It is estimated that as many as a car-load have been taken from Clifty alone in the last three weeks. Those who have noticed these experts work find that there is a great skill required. When the musse is taken from the water and touched at certain places by the point of the knife the shell opens like the leaves of a book, and almost as easy. It is then no trouble to kill it, and this is the plan pursued.

How Did She Know? New York Evening Sun

The wife of a well-known man in town was living at Washington Heights. A wild snow-storm was in progress. Without previous warning of any sort she said to her family: "I must go to town. feel that George is dving and that he wants to see me." George was an old friend of years, but one whom she had not seen or heard of in months. In vain her family dissuaded her; the carriage was ordered-it was before the days of the elevated rail-road—and she made a four hours' journey to town. Arriving at her friend's house she was taken directly to his room. A clergyman was with him. "How I have wanted to see you!" he

said. "How I prayed I might not die until I saw you. There is something I must say to you and alone." The clergyman left the room. The dying man took her hand, told her what he had desired to tell and died with her hand in his.

"Bigest Man on Erth."

St. Peter don't let men through the pearly portals because they air politishans. Most peapel favers a tariff that favers When a statesman talks about the "pala-

dinm of our libberties" these days he gets I don't allers believe a man that says he'd rather be rite than be President. Somethins rong when a .ich man can't get the government place he is after.

It's past findin' out why a man that kin make, er says he kin, \$10,000 a year at home is so willin' to take a \$3,500 government job. The Amerikin eagel ain't a hen burd. A man that will buy a vote will steal one

Pauper votes is bed as pauper labor. The President of the United States, irrespectly of persons, is the bigest man on erth.

Essay on Manners.

Manners (by a boy)-Manners ain't in it with mussul. When it kums to a pinch mussul is what counts. Manners is mostly fur company. Ma doant say so, but that's the only time she yuses my manners is when they company. Manners is all rite for gurls. It doant matter whether they appear well ur not. Manners only pays fur boys when they

All yer haf ter do is ter drink soop out uv the side uv yure spoon and not laff wile the minister sez grase.

mince pi comin' an yure like to git sent away frum the tabel if yer doant act per-

A Youth of the Period. New York Times.

As Mas been before pointed out, it is unfair to accuse the modern young woman of all the notions and whims extant. Her brother has his share. A young man who went abroad for three months since Christmas on a business trip so dreaded heterogeneous laundering that he carried with him 100 "done up" shirts, and, "what is more remarkable," said his mother, "he brought them all home again."

Revision of the Dictionary. New York Financier.

A revision of the dictionaries is needed. Depression has come to mean the largest business ever transacted. That sort of prostration in business and industries of which currency and tariff agitators are always talking is co-existent with a greater volume of trade than the country has ever known before at this senson of the year.